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M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

PURCHASED SENATORSHIP.

Report in Caldwell's Case.

Not to be Expelled, but Election Declared Illegal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

The Caldwell report will come up for action in the Senate on Saturday, and is expected to give rise to a long debate. The decision of the majority of the committee is what had been generally anticipated, but is not so favorably nor satisfactory to Caldwell and his friends as a simple resolution of expulsion would have been. To expell a Senator a two-thirds vote is necessary, and it is doubtful if with a divided committee this could have been secured. To adopt the committee's resolution and vacate the seat a majority is sufficient, and will undoubtedly be obtained. It is not stated on what grounds the minority (Messrs. Anthony and Logan) base their dissent, but it is supposed to be the legal question of the responsibility of the Senator for the corruption practised by his opponents, and of which he indirectly received the advantage. Caldwell is said to be decidedly despondent at the prospect, though he has abandoned all intention of resigning.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The report of the Senate Committee in the Caldwell case rehearses the evidence taken, including that of Smith, Caldwell's former partner, as to the agreement with Carney, by which the latter was paid $15,000 in consideration of his withdrawal from the canvass, the correctness of which is admitted by Carney. The committee believe this arrangement was corrupt, against public policy, demoralizing in character and directly contributed to destroy the purity and freedom of election, and not to be tolerated by the Senate, as means of procuring a seat in that body. It was an attempt to purchase the votes of friends of Carney. Caldwell doubtless expected Carney could bring them over to his support. It was at least a tacit part of the agreement that Carney should conceal the mercenary part of the transaction and place his withdrawal from canvass and support of Caldwell upon personal and political considerations that were honorable to himself and would be attractive to his friends; and this he did. If it was legitimate for Caldwell to buy of Carney, it was equally legitimate to buy of all other candidates. It was an attempt to buy votes of the members of the Legislature, not by bribing them directly but through the manipulations of others. The purchase money was not to go to them but to Carney, who was to sell and deliver them without their knowledge. That Caldwell did procure such votes in the manner the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt. Buying off opposing candidates, and in that way securing votes of all or many of their friends, is a fraud upon the office. It recognizes a candidacy for office a merchantable commodity and having a money value, and is destructive of the purity and freedom and purity of elections as direct bribery of members of the Legislature. Sums also paid this to paying Carney a further sum of $7,000 to meet alleged expenses, and through fear of his withdrawal from the arrangement; but Carney positively denies its receipt, and his and other evidence go to show it was used corruptly for printing of votes, the money having been placed by Mr. Anderson, who drew it from the bank on Caldwell's check, on a check in Carney's favor, which it is found was conveniently carried off by the parties for whom it was intended. As to Sidney Clarke, the committee say no arrangement was concluded between Caldwell and Stevens, a friend of Clarke, by which Caldwell was to pay Clarke's expenses in the canvass, estimated at $12,000 to $15,000, which Clarke withdrew in his favor. Clarke urging his friends to support Caldwell, who received the votes of all but one of them. The money, however, was never paid, but Caldwell refused to pay it does not relieve the character of the transaction, and very probably resulted in the exposure of Caldwell and the institution of the examination. Clarke and Carney each testified that Caldwell told them his election cost him $15,000, and several other witnesses state the same thing, while one witness says Caldwell told him the money paid Carney was no more than her took on the 31st of August, but he made out the memorandum book with him now. All transactions between Patterson and witness were settled in May, 1871, and were covered by a receipt in that month.

Ames was then questioned at some length as to his previous testimony before the House committee, and said he gave Patterson Scott & Co.'s check for specific stock at one time and 100 at another, the first being an open purchase and the second on account of Credit Mobilier. Patterson also acted with Ames; he remembered getting 300 shares stock as the result of $6,000 investment, as he thought. When Patterson called on witness, Friday last, he said that he (Patterson) was mistaken in saying he never had Credit Mobilier stock, as he had since found out that he did have it. Patterson said he had sent for the envelope that T. J. Anderson subsequently received from Caldwell $5,000 for his services in the election. A draft for $5,000 of Caldwell's of the Union Pacific Railroad was drawn from the bank by Anderson, under circumstances making it probable that the money was used for Caldwell's election.

The committee have no reason to believe they have traced all the money used, and have taken no account of several small sums shown to have been paid by Caldwell for the expenses of friends at Topeka.

The committee say that William Sprigg, former Treasurer of Kansas, testified to the proceedings of the self-constituted committee of six of Caldwell's friends, with statements of members thereof of what votes had been secured, how much offered for others, and how much asked by others. A roll was kept of the Senate and House, the vote compared and the members of the committee sent to see members of the House. During the session the remark made that "we had better purchase that man Dyer; that is under legislation and a little too high. I think I can bring him down some." The same witness testified that he asked him if he knew of any member of the Legislature that could be influenced by the use of money for votes. The witness answered that he knew of two that had the reputation of having been influenced on former occasions, and he would further said "if I found any member that wanted a little money for votes to send them to him and Low Smith." Caldwell also told him that there was another class of high toned gentlemen in the Legislature that wouldn't sell votes but wanted their election expenses paid, and if he met any of them, send them to himself or smith.

The committee say the testimony of Spriggs shows the canvass of Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt, and that money was the chief argument relied upon. Among other things, Anderson told him Mr. Crocker was paid $1,000 for his vote, but afterward backed out and sent the money to Carson to return, but the latter kept it for his own services to Caldwell. Mr. Carney testified that Caldwell told him he paid Mr. Bayard $2,500 and James F. Legate $1,000 for votes, and there is much testimony showing that Caldwell's friends during the canvass admitted having offered and paid money for votes, in some cases specifying names; that offers had been made that were not accepted, and that negotiations were on hand in other cases. Those men have denied before the committee all conversations and admissions of this character and all payment of money to members or offers to pay them, and several members of the Legislature, who were implicated, have expressly denied that they received money or that offers were made them. Caldwell offered testimony showing that Carney had made threats to have him ousted from the Senate; that Anthony was hostile to him; that Burke had a law suit with him growing out of money furnished to Burke about the time of the election; and to contradict several statements of Clarke. Most important contradictions of testimony produced against Caldwell are made by agents of Caldwell who were themselves implicated, or by agents of Caldwell who were directly charged with taking part in these corrupt practices; and there are some contradictions made by witnesses against whom there is no cause of suspicion. But taking out the testimony thus impeached the committee cannot doubt that money was paid to some members of the Legislature for their votes, and promised to others which was not paid, and offered to others who did not accept it.

By the Constitution each House of Congress is made the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members. If a person elected to the Senate has not constitutional qualifications, or if the election is invalid by reason of fraud or corruption, jurisdiction to examine and decide upon such cases is vested in the Senate. Another clause of the Constitution authorizes the Senate to expel a member by a two-third vote. The causes for which a Senator may be expelled are not limited or defined, but rest in the sound discretion of the Senate. It has been the subject of discussion in the committee whether the offenses for which they believe Caldwell have been guilty should be punished by expulsion or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of opinion that they go to the validity of his election and had the effect to make it void. Therefore the committee recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

In conclusion the committee remirk that, while Caldwell did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the Senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and was led in the hands of men who encouraged him in the belief that Senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Ku Klux prisoners were released from the Albany penitentiary yesterday.

The steamer France, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday. The steamship Westphalia has arrived out.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, took place yesterday.

Carolina Cheseboro, a well known magazine writer, died near Pier Point, New York, Sunday night.

E. B. Sanders, formerly cashier in the freight depot of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, at St. Paul, was arrested at Albany, New York, yesterday, at Sheriff Ingliree's instance.

Hickson W. Field, formerly a merchant in New York, died at Rome, Italy, on the 12th.

The New York Supreme Court has decided in the case of the People vs. Barclay, that the new jury law is constitutional.

The Scannell homicide case was commenced at New York yesterday.

James H. Chapin, for several years commercial editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, died in Detroit on Sunday.

The contract for building the bridge over the Missouri river at Atchison was signed at Topeka, Ky., yesterday. The contract was awarded to the King Bridge Company of Topeka. The price to be paid is $635,700 cash, and the work to be completed in two years.

The Alabama river at Selma, last evening, had risen to within three feet of the great July floods, and was still rising.

Five buildings on the Gentilly road, New Orleans, yesterday were destroyed by fire. John Foulande, Celestine Bouquet and Paul Peters were burned to death.

It is learned that the last offer of $671,000, from Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, to the Treasury Department, will be accepted upon certain conditions not yet ascertained.

Francis W. Sykes, of Alabama, will, this week, present his credentials to the Senate as Senator from that State for the term commencing on the 4th of March, accompanied by a memorial setting forth the grounds of his claim. He is attended by his counsel. Mr. Sykes was elected by what is known as the Capital Legislature. The points to be presented involve the legality of both bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State.

Rising Sun Flour.

The price reduced 25 cents to-day.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Forthcoming Reports of the Investigating Committees.

Progress of Senate Investigation.

Patterson and Ames Further Explain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

The report of the Poland Committee will be made to-morrow. There will be two resolutions of expulsion, one in the case of Ames and the other of Brooks. In the other cases there will be a summary of the evidence taken, with existing discrepancies, and comments upon particular features of each. A long and heated debate is expected when the matter is called up.

The Wilson Committee expect to report to-morrow. It will present at length the efforts made and means used to increase subsidies and make the government lieu secondary. Next the actual cost of the road and probable amount of dividend divided among a portion of the stockholders. It will assume that the interests of the government have been so far sacrificed as to justify proceedings in the courts to recover some of the large sums improperly divided. The committee have requested Mr. Perry, counsel for the government, to draw up a bill that in his judgment would accomplish the ends sought. He has filed the draft of such a bill with the committee, but it is not known whether it has been adopted. It provides for placing the road in the hands of a commission charged with operating it, and also with proceedings in the courts to make proper adjustment between all parties whose interests have been illegally sacrificed. But whether this is adopted or not, it is fully expected that the committee will recommend such legislation as will lead to suits being instituted to recover to the rightful parties whatever sums may have been illegally divided.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—At the sittings of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, D. P. Morton, a banker of New York, testified that his firm had no transaction whatever with Senator Patterson, touching Credit Mobilier stock. Since writing to Patterson, however, some time ago, to that effect, witnessed discovered in their safe an envelope containing twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, when he immediately advised Patterson thereof and sent him a certificate. The stock was indorsed by Ames to Patterson or Martin Bliss & Co. He had the impression that the stock was issued by the firm by Ames. It was issued to Ames, or Oakes Ames, trustee. Thought the envelope was dated May, 1871. Patterson's name was indorsed on an envelope by one of their clerks; never had any transactions with Ames in reference to Credit Mobilier. Ames at one time gave them three hundred shares of the Union Pacific Company to sell; could not tell how the envelope got into their possession. Did not know Patterson had written to the firm to send the stock; it was sent to them,

Oakes Ames was sworn. Had no recollection of leaving Credit Mobilier stock with Morton, Bliss & Co. He instructed the stock over to Patterson and delivered it to him, but he could not tell when. Patterson told witness, Thursday or Friday of this week, that he found that he had had stock and that his (Ames) testimony was correct. Ames said Patterson showed him a letter from Morton and stock certificates indorsed in witness's hand writing. Patterson said he thought it must have been 1867, but I cannot bring anything to mind to convince me that I ever did.

Question—Did you invested $3,000 did you inform Patterson? Answer—I presume so: I gave him his dividends in February, and he must have known then that I had invested it. The names of Morton, Bliss & Co. were indorsed on the stock by witness, at Patterson's request. Patterson came to see witness and said Patterson.

Senator Patterson was asked if he desired to ask Ames any questions, but he replied that he would not do so until after the committee should have finished.

Ames then testified, in answer to questions, that he found by his memorandum book that Patterson paid for stock on the 31st of August, but he made out the memorandum book with him now. All transactions between Patterson and witness were settled in May, 1871, and were covered by a receipt in that month.

Ames was then questioned at some length as to his previous testimony before the House committee, and said he gave Patterson Scott & Co.'s check for specific stock at one time and 100 at another, the first being an open purchase and the second on account of Credit Mobilier. Patterson also acted with Ames; he remembered getting 300 shares stock as the result of $6,000 investment, as he thought. When Patterson called on witness, Friday last, he said that he (Patterson) was mistaken in saying he never had Credit Mobilier stock, as he had since found out that he did have it. Patterson said he had sent for the envelope that T. J. Anderson subsequently received from Caldwell $5,000 for his services in the election. A draft for $5,000 of Caldwell's of the Union Pacific Railroad was drawn from the bank by Anderson, under circumstances making it probable that the money was used for Caldwell's election.

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CRIMES.

Murderer Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., February 17, 1873.

Peter Kruger, tried and convicted as being accessory to the murder of John W. Thornburg here three years ago, was to-day sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Suicide by Taking Horse Medicine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, February 17, 1873.

Philip Beard, residing near Somerset, Ohio, while on a spree, committed suicide Saturday by drinking a bottle of horse medicine. He had previously attempted to shoot himself.

Suicide at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 17, 1873.

On Saturday night a young married woman named Elizabeth Rowe, committed suicide at Bluffton, Indiana, by taking two grains of morphine. Domestic difficulties and jealousy are supposed to be the cause of the rash act.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

CAIRO, ILL., February 17.—Thomas Hays, claiming to be from Cincinnati, was arrested here to-day for passing counterfeit money. One thousand and twenty dollars in counterfeit fives were found on him. He resisted desperately, and fired several shots at the officers, but without injuring any one.

Suicide at a St. Louis Merchant.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—S. Hirchfield, a dry goods merchant on Fifth street between Morgan and Franklin avenue, committed suicide at his boarding house to-day by taking chloroform. No cause assigned for the act.

Baxter Temperance Bill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city to-night, on the subject of the Baxter Temperance bill now pending before the Senate of this State. A number of prominent gentlemen made short and eloquent speeches in support of the bill. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, First. That it is our duty to give the proposed law our firm and cheerful support. Second, That it is the duty of our legislators to see that the present bill becomes a law, hence we earnestly petition the State Senate to pass the Temperance bill now pending before it, known as the Baxter bill.

The Ohio Liquor Law Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, O., February 17.—Judge Greene of the Common Pleas Court for Franklin county, gave a decision to-day on the celebrated Adair liquor law. Some provisions he pronounced unconstitutional and void, and so limits the remainder that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict against a liquor seller.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Pennsylvania Railroad Capital Act Recalled from the Governor for Amendment—Timber Bill Passed by the Senate—Increase of Notaries Public—Proposed Repeal of the Charter of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan introduced a resolution recalling the Pennsylvania Railroad bill from the Governor, for the purpose of fixing the capital stock, which was passed.

The bill relative to timber inspectors of Allegheny, abolishing the same for square timber, was called up and passed finally.

Mr. Rutan called up and had passed the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint as many notaries public as he may deem expedient, upon the payment of twenty-five dollars each.

Wednesday has been fixed for the consideration of the general insurance laws.

A number of bills were read in place by Senator Graham and referred to their appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was not in session.

A bill is in the hands of one of the members of the House to repeal the charter of the Consolidated Gas Company. The bill provides that the corporators named in the original charter, or a majority of them, shall wind up the affairs of that corporation, and after a certificate of such settlement has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the rights, franchises and privileges of that corporation are annulled and repealed.

SOLITAIRE.

Death of a Pennsylvania Hermit.

A Quarter of Century Spent Away from Civilization.

[From the Pottsville Standard.]

Many years ago there lived in Philadelphia two brothers named Harper, who were engaged in business together, and were successful merchants. They lived in luxury, and seemed in the enjoyment of all the blessings of life. One of them finally concluded to go to Europe for a year, partly on business but fully as much for pleasure, and elaborate preparations were made for the trip, which was in those days quite an undertaking. At last all was ready, and Mr. Harper took passage for London, which he arrived safely, in good time. He visited the various countries in Europe, and prolonged his stay to two years, occasionally hearing from home and gaining assurance that all was well there. At last letters ceased coming, and Mr. Harper fearing something was wrong, took passage for Philadelphia, where he arrived to find his brother dead and himself a ruined man.

The latter had remained to care for business had fallen into the habit, during his brother's absence of visiting gaming houses, where he had acquired a habit for gambling, and this had led his ruin. At the time of which they both possessed, the brother shot himself in a fit of desperation, and had been buried some time when the subject of our sketch returned home. Being penniless, and his effective besides the brother in this country, had died of grief, and he was left alone. Covered with chagrin at the unhappy turn in his worldly affairs, and the fact that the disgrace of the crime that had been brought upon his name, by his brother's conduct, he determined to quit the home of his youth, for some spot where the treachery which could not reach him. He accordingly found his way to the northeastern part of this county, in West Penn township, bordering on Berks, where he lived the life of a hermit.

His little hut was rudely built by his own hands, under the shelter of a huge rock, and there he lived, a prey to the memory of his misfortunes, and held no converse with the rest of mankind. How he lived, or what he lived on, no one knew, but the old residents of that part well remember the queer man who "dwelt with solitude, and walked the rocks and forests like a wolf," and his coming and going was watched with eager interest by all who knew the story of his strange manners and still stranger life. At last all trace of the hermit was lost. No one saw him any more, and people believing him dead, visited his cabin, expecting to find it the grave of the dead stranger. But he was not there. Neither was he found anywhere to be found, and no trace of the strange man's whereabouts could be ascertained.

Soon after his disappearance in West Penn, a queer old man with a long form and wrinkled visage appeared in Ringtown, at regular intervals, and purchased some few necessaries of life, and then departed without a word to any one. His movements were so strange that he was followed, and his path led to a little rude hut in the gorge of the mountains, hemmed in by Schuylkill county, where he lived alone. This was the hermit of West Penn. He had left the former place to make his seclusion more certain, and had sought out this spot as the silent solitude of the mountains without a companion, save such as nature created about him each changing season. The story of his strange life was put up by O. L. Browne's Patent Type Setting Machinery, and while there is a crudeness and irregularity to the page and the letters, as a whole it is a great mechanical triumph and certainly promises well for this invention. The book shows that the thing is wholly feasible, and that all that is required is time and experiment to bring the process to a profitable and practical operation; as a first effort it is worthy of all praise.

Improvement in Gas Manufacture.

A Spanish chemist has invented a method of producing gas for lighting and heating, by simple and easily managed apparatus, and which enables the gas to be manufactured wherever it is desired to use it, without any liability of danger in the process; and it may thus be made from any solid or liquid combustible matters such gas being, it is claimed, pure, economical, and deprived of its carbonic acid. The apparatus employed for effecting the lighting and heating is also so contrived, that the consumption of vegetable and mineral oils, petroleum, shale, and other matters of a similar nature in a state of gas, may be made available for a chimney or other ventilating mechanism.

The combustible matters employed in this process are peat, anthracite, bituminous and brown coal, ligneous and vegetable matters, small wood, sawdust, spent tan, resins, the refuse of tallow, petroleum and shale oil—these combustibles being reduced in a state of gas about thirty per cent. of vegetable charcoal—as may appear to be desirable, according to circumstances—obtained from the distillation of the oil.

This improved system also provides for the purification of the gas by means of certain mineral and vegetable matters, which separate the empyreumatical oils, naphthes, acids of carbon and ammonia—thus preventing noxious effluvia escaping from the burners. To consume oils and hydrocarbons of different densities and impurities, without submitting them to operations which increase the cost, they are consumed in a state of gas combined with super-oxygenated air, and no chimney is required. The value of gas thus purified, in preserving paintings, gildings, etc., from the deterioration they now suffer from ordinary gas, is a point easily understood.

Coal in North Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Albert Hale, engineer, writes to the Fulton *Telegraph* a description of the hard and soft cannel coal existing in Callaway county. He has made an analysis of both kinds and finds that the soft coal yields 85 per cent. of pure carbon, 10 per cent. of ash, 3 per cent. of water and 1 per cent. of sulphur. The hard coal yields 82 per cent. of pure carbon, 10 per cent. of clinker, 3 per cent. of ash, 2 per cent. of water, and 1 per cent. of sulphur. The soft coal is the better, but even the hard is superior, he asserts, to the Pittsburgh soft coal. The veins in Callaway lie imbedded in impervious clay, which prevents the water from the veins coming, which otherwise would have to seep into the drifts and shafts; the first layer is found 30 feet below the surface, the second 150 feet, and the third 200 feet below, the latter deposit being 6 feet thick, and of the best quality.

It might be well for St. Louis capitalists to make a thorough examination of the various coals now being brought to the surface in Callaway, Randolph, Lincoln and Chariton counties. These deposits are comparatively near to St. Louis, and the coal in some of them is said to be of a superior quality. If any of it could be made to take the place of the Pittsburgh coal, which we use so largely in manufactures, a great saving would be the result.

THE Boston correspondent of the *Publishers' Weekly* says in connection with Estes & Lauriat's new book, "Queens" : It has one noteworthy feature; it was "set up" by O. L. Browne's Patent Type Setting Machinery, and while there is a crudeness and irregularity to the page and the letters, as a whole it is a great mechanical triumph and certainly promises well for this invention. The book shows that the thing is wholly feasible, and that all that is required is time and experiment to bring the process to a profitable and practical operation; as a first effort it is worthy of all praise.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Case of Senator Caldwell.

Odium of Expulsion Avoided.

Internal Improvement Matters.

THE CABLE TO ASIA.

CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

RESIGNATION OF BOUTWELL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

Saved from the Odium of Expulsion.

The resolution from the Committee on Elections and Privileges declaring the seat in the Senate, now occupied by Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, as vacant, is following the English rule in such cases, which relieves the person so dealt with from the odium of expulsion. The resolution as it now stands will require but a majority, whereas one for expulsion would necessitate a two-thirds vote.

Internal Improvement Matters.

The summary adjournment of the House several days since without taking action in the important matter of internal improvements has not entirely defeated all hopes of the passage of the resolution reported by the Committee on Commerce. General Negley proposes to press the resolution at the first favorable opportunity.

The Cable to Asia.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is understood, at their meeting to-morrow, will take up the American and Asiatic Telegraph bill, which passed the House to-day.

The Credit Mobilier Report.

The report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee, which it is confidently expected will be ready for submission to the House to-morrow, promises to create a lively time. There are two reports to be presented to the plated action of the House. It is now said that an effort will be made to include all the members prominently mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier matter, pursued such an immense amount of investigation.

Boutwell's Resignation.

The failure of the friends of Boutwell in the Legislature of Massachusetts to effect an election before the 4th of March, seems to have necessitated a decisive step on the part of the present Secretary of the Treasury, by handing in his resignation. It is understood that the first letter on the subject was first written to take effect on the 15th. It will be remembered at that time the 18th, it was supposed, would be the day a Senator would be elected in Massachusetts. But on the 11th of March now being the day fixed, the resignation has been arranged to take effect on the fourth of March. This will require a new appointment to fill the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell had a long interview with the President to-day. There is a strong pressure from New York to secure the post of Secretary of the Treasury to a citizen of that State.

The River and Harbor Bill.

It is expected that the River and Harbor bill will be called up on Wednesday, Mr. Hall, man's amendment in regard to the Louisville canal will be offered at an early stage of the work on the bill.

Steamboat Inspector General.

It is reported that David Clark, of New York, will be nominated soon as Supervising Inspector General of Steamboat Inspectors. He is a practical steamboatman.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON reported the evidence of the Caldwell committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. LOGAN indicated his dissent from the report on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Mr. MORTON, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the resolution relative to the 22d joint rule, which prescribes a method of determining disputes arising during the counting of the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not agree with the majority as to the propriety of rescinding the rule, but he thought it ought to be modified.

Mr. WITHERS announced that he also dissented from the report of the majority in the Caldwell case.

Mr. POOL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring it to be unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors in violation of the 3rd section, and stated above as land warrants.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a draw bridge over St. Louis river, which passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and passed it, with amendments.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Wells's election void, on Saturday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M., which is to be the regular hour for meeting for the remainder of the session.

Mr. MERRIMAN, New York, introduced and moved the previous question on a bill authorizing the issuing and providing for specie redemption.

Mr. ROAR made the point of order that this was not the bill of which Mr. Merriman had given previous notice, and that it was, therefore, a new and different subject.

The point of order was sustained and the bill was not received.

Mr. STORM introduced and moved the passage of a bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $66,000, for the destruction of property during the war. After votes by yeas and nays at various stages, the bill was passed—yeas 111, nays 75.

Mr. MUNROE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing an increased issue of twenty five millions of National bank notes in States having less than their proportion of circulation in the census of 1870. Rejected.

Immediately thereafter Mr. BANKS that he might offer as an amendment to the Sandry Civil Appropriation bill, when up for consideration, an amendment prohibiting the printing of books on government for free distribution.

Mr. PACKARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to encourage and promote telegraph communication between America and Asia. Agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 131, nays 6.

Mr. PIERCE moved to suspend the rules and bring up for consideration the Senate bill for the further indorsement and support of the Agricultural Colleges bill. Agreed to—yeas 138, nays 56.

Mr. PIERCE then moved a substitute for the bill, with a provision that for every five hundred dollars of annual income accruing from college lands shall be one free scholarship, and that when the annual income shall reach $50,000 it shall continue to that college shall be free. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 121, nays 69.

The House adjourned.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Company Organized at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., February 17.—The Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railroad Company was organized here to-day. The company is organized for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad from a point west of Clokeyville, this county, to some point at or near Dawson's station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This road is to connect the Hempfield Railroad with the Connellsville Railroad and form part of the great trough line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Chicago and the Northwest. Thus Washington will be thrown into direct communication with Chicago and the seaboard. C. M. Reed, of Washington, is President of the Company, and the following persons are directors: Thomas McKennan, W. W. Smith, Wm. Workman, S. B. Hays, all of Washington; and T. H. Garrett, Wm. Keyser and John Ryan, of Baltimore.

Progress of the Texas Central Road.

DENISON, TEXAS, February 17.—The proposed excursion of the Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and Texas will not come off as contemplated, for the reason that the Texas Central Railroad will not be completed to this place in time to make arrangements before some of the Legislatures adjourn. It is now but thirteen miles from here, and if the weather is favorable will be finished in two or three weeks. Recent heavy rains have put track laying back. Carloads for cattle have been to St. Louis have been fixed after March 1st at one hundred dollars. It is believed there will bring two hundred thousand head of cattle here for shipment this season. The spring has finely opened and seed is being put in the ground. Immigrants are coming into the State in large numbers, and business here is greatly increasing.

Changes in Railroad Officers.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Col. Thos. McKissock, for many years General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Iron Mountain, Cairo and Fulton Railroad; Arthur W. Sapher, Assistant General Superintendent, and Stephen B. Barlow, Assistant President and General Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Light winds and pleasant weather will continue Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States. Increasing southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, will prevail west of the Apalachian range. The barometer will rise to fall, with threatening weather from the Upper Lakes southward to Texas. On the latter coast southerly winds with cloudy weather.

Anthracite coal is reported to have been discovered in the Isle of Man, and there is some hope that the discovery will afford some slight relief to the overworked mines of Great Britain.

Rising Sun Flour.

The price reduced 25 cents to-day.

The Act to Protect Miners.

PITTSBURGH, February 16, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is now pending in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth a bill entitled "An Act to Protect Miners in the Bituminous Coal Regions of this Commonwealth," the provisions of which may well be considered by the consumers of bituminous coal, as well as by the employers of labor in other industrial interests in this State.

The principal provisions of this proposed act are as follows, viz.:

First. That each miner shall be paid "full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of *merchantable* coal so mined by him, whether the same shall exist in the form of *lump* or *nut coal*," &c.

Second. That "where coal is mined by measurement, all cars filled by miners or their laborers shall be uniform in capacity," &c.

Third. That the miners shall have the right to employ a competent check-weighman, &c. "He *shall have power to test scales and measures, and determine the amount of nut or other merchantable coal* screened for each miner at the works."

Should any difference arise "as to the amount of merchantable coal mined by any miner during the week preceding, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators," &c. "And it shall be the duty of such checkweighman to see that each miner is correctly credited with all merchantable coal mined by him."

Fourth. "When differences arise between the check-weighman and the agent or owners of the mine, as to the uniformity, capacity or correctness of the scales or cars used, the same shall be referred to the Sealer of Weights and Measures of the county where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once."

Fifth. Fraudulent evasion by any *owner or agent* isto be a *misdemeanor*, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

The objectionable features of this bill are both numerous and serious; the first and most alarming being that it is an entering wedge which when driven home by the passage of successive acts in favor of other descriptions of labor, the industries of this Commonwealth will be paralyzed and its capital will be driven elsewhere, or

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

It is not yet decided whether there shall be an extra session of Congress or not. Let us hope that the country will have the benefit of any doubt on the subject that may exist in the Congressional mind.

The Senate Committee on Elections have performed their duty in the case of Mr. CADWELL, of Kansas, whom they declare not to have been duly elected as a member of the United States Senate. It is to be hoped the latter body may be equaly honest and fearless in the discharge of its own obligations concerning the same matter.

The world moves. Europe has now *five republics*. The three leading *ones are Switzerland*, France and Spain. Then, there is San Marino, in Italy, a little *republic* of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and yet *one* of the most ancient States in the world. The fifth is Andorra, on the southern slope of the Pyrenees, of even a *smaller population*, but dating its *existence from the* early centuries of the *Christian* era. And now Portugal gives signs of presently swinging into line. "Forward" is the command of the Universe.

There is a bill before the Illinois Legislature prescribing the rights and responsibilities of married women. It provides that a married woman may engage in any kind of business on her own account, and that the husband shall not be held responsible for any debts contracted by her, but that her individual estate, real and personal, alone shall be subject to execution and sale for her debts. She can also sue and be sued, like any other person, a privilege which, it is to be presumed, includes the right of action and defense against her liege lord. There will probably be some comical proceedings under the measure, should it become a law.

Mr. F. STEIGER, the great German bookseller of New York, at the request of the Government Commissioner, has undertaken the task of making for the Vienna Exposition a collection of all periodical publications issued in the United States. His special object is to vindicate the claim of the United States, that in periodical literature, as in many other things, she stands at the head of the nations. All publishers, editors, and compilers of any periodical or report of any description should take pleasure in sending at once to Mr. STEIGER a copy of such periodical or report, with a short letter giving its history, character and objects, to enable him to carry out in the most complete manner his patriotic work.

The pressure upon our columns prevents us from printing the report of the House Committee on Commerce relative to the construction and improvement of interior lines of navigation, or the speech of our representative, General NEGLEY, in support of the proposed plan. The time will unquestionably come when the government will be compelled to take hold of these matters. Whether it is not advisable that the national debt should be brought into smaller compass before entering on this grand scheme of internal commerce, is perhaps the main question. The experiment of land subsidy does not apply to these commercial enterprises. And the government has already been so free with its lands that in future it must use money, and the use of money would seem to imply that it must take hold of these enterprises itself, construct them itself and manage them itself.

The Indiana Legislature has passed a resolution instructing one of its committees to examine into the disease commonly known as "milk sickness," and the possibility of eradicating the same, and to report a bill providing for the payment by the State of a suitable reward to the person who shall discover the cause, and a remedy for it. All efforts made thus far to ascertain from what cause the fatal effects of the disease proceed have proved fruitless. No botanist or chemist has been able to detect in the plants, soil or water of the grazing lands of the affected districts anything likely to produce the marked symptoms of the disease, and no *post mortem* examination has revealed the presence of an appreciable poison on the subject. The disease has made its appearance at various times in certain localities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The subject is worthy the attention of scientists everywhere.

Enlightened self-interest is one thing; unthinking prejudice is quite another. The stone cutters of Virginia have petitioned the Legislature of that State to pass a law forbidding the teaching of their trade to convicts. This is as shortsighted and unwise as the action of the coopers of Allegheny county in petitioning the State Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture of barrels at the County Workhouse. In Massachusetts a proposition has been made by the people of Milford, offering to donate the necessary ground and granite for building, if the authorities will locate the proposed new State prison at that place, and a committee of thirty of the most prominent citizens has been appointed to press the matter upon the Legislature. It is rightly argued that the boot and shoe trade, which constitutes the principal industry of Milford, would be largely increased by the labor performed under prison contracts, while the interests of the State would be equally well subserved. Other towns are also competing with Milford for what is considered to be a commercial prize of considerable importance. The workingmen of Virginia and of our own neighborhood would do well to ponder the significance of this illustration. So would the State Legislature.

Sometime ago we made brief mention of the gratifying progress which the art of silk manufacture was making in the United States. Late statistics concerning this important industry show that there is now about $30,000,000 capital invested in this country, against less than $3,000,000 before the war. Last year nearly forty million dollars worth of silk goods were woven in this country. We still have to send our raw silk to Europe, China or Japan to be reeled, but it is hoped this disadvantage will soon be overcome. Besides this, the matter of improving the supply of raw silk is one of great importance, and this the Silk Association of the United States purposes to accomplish. This influential organization has just issued a circular setting forth its aims and objects. It does not propose to interfere with the prices of silk between the importer and throwster, or between the throwster and manufacturer; but it intends to foster the silk industry by watching its interests in Congress, and to procure proper tariff legislation. The growth and prosperity of the silk trade during the past ten years is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned; but if things had been allowed to take care of themselves—if individuals had not done what this association proposes to do, and what it can do better than individuals can—the result would have been far less satisfactory than at present. It is hoped that all who are interested in the silk trade will strengthen the association by increasing its membership.

About a couple of years ago the physicians of Great Britain, to the number of several hundred, issued an address in which they declared total abstinence from alcoholic liquors to be conducive to the highest degree of physical and mental health and vigor; and at the late International Prison Congress in London, composed of men eminent for ability, philanthropy, and philosophic research, a resolution was passed attributing "three-fourths of the crime that shock and startle mankind to the baneful influences of strong drink." Now comes almost the entire medical fraternity of Montreal, bearing testimony to the correctness of both of these theories, and maintaining that abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of the people. Utterances like these, from sources so competent and authoritative, cannot but arrest the attention of the reflective public; and inasmuch as the causes of the increase of crime are coming to be paramount questions in our social economy, our statesmen and Legislatures will themselves soon be compelled to dig at the roots of the matter. Men may storm against criminals and the juries that fail to convict them, until the crack of doom, to find at last that men cannot rise higher than their circumstances. And when drunkenness has decided those circumstances, making the crime possible, and then the punishment impossible through fellowship, society must wait hopelessly or assert itself. In view of its ultimate bearings on the welfare of the nation the subject may be said to be fully as vital as any public question of the time.

At the session of the Prussian House of Deputies on the twenty-fifth of January, Prince BISMARCK made a statement concerning the late change in the Ministry. Readers know that the subject has given rise to all sorts of conjectures and gossip as to the real cause and significance of the Prince's withdrawal from the position of President of the Cabinet some members of the Liberal party especially having been led to regard his retirement as almost equivalent to a political revolution, and to entertain the most gloomy anticipations of coming reaction. Even the publication of the Emperor's letter to BISMARCK, in which His Majesty expressed in the strongest terms his regret, seems to have failed to convince all of them that jealousy and intrigue had not effected the change, and that the letter referred to was not a part of the elaborate machinery contrived to blind the public as to the nature of the transaction. Prince BISMARCK's statement must at length put an end to all suspicions of the kind. His resignation was not only entirely voluntary, but he had great difficulty in prevailing upon the Emperor to accept it, while his position of presiding Minister was taken by Count VON ROON most reluctantly, and only in compliance with the most earnest solicitation. There has been, therefore, no change of policy in opposition to BISMARCK's views either adopted or thought of, and, really, the Ministry is the same as before (*das ministerium ist wirklich kein anderes*). So the Prince says, who begs that the same confidence may be reposed in VON ROON as in himself.

SPAIN.

There is in the United States, as in Europe, a very general conviction that the revolution in Spain is a mere temporary outburst; that the Republic will not last; and that the Spanish, being a Latin race, are unfit for Republican government.

That this feeling should prevail in Europe, where even the most liberal minded men, and men of advanced ideas, have no faith in the capacity of the masses of the people, anywhere, for self-government, is not surprising; but that it *should* exist in this country, and should crop out even in Congress, where two attempts to introduce resolutions of sympathy with Spain have met with sturdy and successful obstruction, is matter for wonder and astonishment. The men who are now in power in Spain are the warm friends of the United States and admirers of our form of government; and if the new Republic had a right to look for a kind, helping and encouraging word from any quarter it was surely from here. England and Prussia might be excused for a doubting shake of the head: but not America.

That the Latin races are unfit for self-government and incapable of establishing Republican institutions is, with some people a theory; but it is by no means an accepted fact. We do not concede it nor believe it. The chronic state of disturbance in the South American republics is pointed to as evidence of the truth of this theory, and particular stress is laid on Mexico as a case in point; but these are not parallel cases to that of Spain, nor are they near as bad as represented. The South American States and Mexico were peopled mainly by adventurers and uncivilized natives; but, as republics, they have been as successful as Brazil governed by a monarch, and Mexico has struggled with all her difficulties until she has overcome them. During the lifetime of JUAREZ, a genuine leader and hero, every little outbreak against his rule was magnified and dwelt upon in this country, until the public mind was worried into believing that the government was a failure; yet he held on manfully, fought steadily to maintain Republican principles, and was just on the point of ultimate success when he died. Thanks to his persistence, courage, energy and faith in the institutions he defended, Mexico is now at peace and prospering. He is dead and other men have entered into his labors, but he saved his country from destruction and proved the capacity of his government to sustain itself.

Spain, however, is not to be measured by Mexico. Her people are more advanced and she has better men to the fore. With such leaders as CASTELAR and FIGUEROS, and the able men they have called around them, the success of the movement ought to be certain. No nation in Europe can boast a nobler set of statesmen than the Republicans of Spain have presented. During many years of doubt and uncertainty, they have bided their time quietly, instructing the people in devotion to republicanism, but keeping down the revolutionary spirit and teaching them to wait for their opportunity. That opportunity has now come, and, so far as we can see, they are equal to their task. The change from Monarchy to a Republic was made without a jar, and without bloodshed, and the machinery of government goes on as smoothly in their hands as it ever did in the hands of those who claim a divine right to rule. The people recognize the new authority with thankfulness and joy, and everything betokens a much more hearty concurrence in the acts of the new government than was accorded to King AMADEUS or that of the profligate she-devil who preceded him. It ought to succeed, and we have faith that it will.

It is pardonable, at least, to wish these men well, and to hope that a better day has dawned on that unhappy country. With France on one side of her tending surely and steadily, as we trust, to the final establishment of the Republic, and without fear of an attack from other European governments, no one of which dare go to war with her, why should not Spain succeed in laying securely the foundations of free institutions? Why should not CASTELAR become the WASHINGTON of his country, and why, above all, should American Republicans look coldly at this new effort in the right direction and meet it with doubts and sneers? If such men as ESTARTERO can send his greetings to cheer these new champions of liberty, surely this Republic of ours, just rounding into the first hundred years of its prosperous existence, should be able to send a shout of welcome across the ocean, such as those with which we greeted KOSSUTH, and GARIBALDI, and the heroes of 1848. CASTELAR and FIGUEROS are to the full as worthy of sympathy as they; and if the new Spanish Republic succeeds, as GOD grant it may, we shall have reason, as a nation, to be ashamed to find that it has struggled into being without a kind or cheering word from those from whom it had the best right to expect it.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. James Savery, a strong-minded lady of Des Moines, Iowa, is spoken of as a possible appointment to the consulship at Havre. She is said to be a thorough business woman.

At the President's recent reception at Wilmington, Delaware, quite a number of ladies were present, and the following little incident occurred. Miss Emma Worrel said:

Mr. President—Please accept, on behalf of the ladies present, this bouquet, with our thanks for your great act in excluding wine from your New Year's reception. Whatever act of your administration may be remembered, this act of the wine will never be forgotten by the women of our land.

The movement for a monument to Elias Howe, of sewing machine fame, has succeeded so well that the model is completed and has been placed in the hands of a Philadelphia firm of bronze workers. The artist, Mr. Ellis, has represented the inventor with fidelity to his personal appearance and with justice, we hope, to that magnificent head and ringleted hair. The statute will be placed in Central Park this summer.

The appraisers of Horace Greeley's estate have begun their labors. Although the work is incomplete, it is safe to estimate that his personal property will foot up about $120,000. There are about $100,000 of bad debts and worthless securities. The appraisers say that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., owes the estate $50,000 borrowed money. Commodore Vanderbilt has sent his check for $5,000 to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, Ida and Gabrielle, adding that if they needed money at any time they might call on him.

The Alumni of Brown University held an interesting meeting in Providence recently. Mr. Theron Metcalf, who is between 80 and 90 years of age and who was graduated in 1805, describes his class as follows: It was the largest class that had ever been graduated from that college. It was a little curious that fourteen of the class were born in 1794. There was never a quarrel in the class. We ware not envious of each other. And yet we did not care much for each other. We would go ten miles to fight anybody who should have attacked one of our number, but it would be a matter of indifference how our classmates got back to college, or whether he got back at all.

A movement has been started among the lawyers, to raise money for the daughters of the late Chief-Justice Taney, who are very poor, earning their living as copyists, in Baltimore.

The remains of Bulwer lie beside a distinguished and goodly company. Near his grave repose his own ancestor, Humphrey Bouchier, who fell at the battle of Barnet, the battle described in "The Last of the Barons;" Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; John Lord Russell, 1584; Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, tutor to Richard II.; Prince John of Eltham, son of Edward II.; William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Monck, Bishop of Hereford; Frances Brandon, Duchess of Suffolk, and others whose names possess historical interest.

A long and eventful career was terminated, a few days since, by the death of Colonel James Collier at Stubenville, O. Colonel Collier was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at Queenstown, where he assisted in capturing the first American line on the Canadian side. After the war he removed to Stubenville, where he practiced law with distinction and served as Paymaster General of the State. When the question arose as to the boundary line between Virginia and Ohio, he with Thomas Ewing and John Brough represented the latter State as the high joint commission that settled the dispute. In 1849, being then sixty years of age, he was appointed Collector for California, and he went there overland, fighting his way through the country occupied by hostile Indians, with only a small company of dragoons for an escort. When he had reached his destination, he was the only officer there, and for some time he served as military Governor and whatever else became necessary. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

Another significant sign of the times, as exhibited by the general and increasing spirit of progress, is the appearance of a project, with full sanction from the government of Holland, for constructing a line of railway on the Island of Java.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

A Young Lover, Wrongfully Accused, Takes His Own Life.

[From the Marietta (O.) Register.]

We learn from parties who were present the particulars of a suicide, under most distressing circumstances, which occurred in Salem township, this county, on Thursday night of last week. It seems a young man named Spencer, a resident of Noble county, had been paying his addresses to a young lady of Salem township named Whetstone. Matters had so far progressed that they were engaged. The relatives of the young lady, it is stated, were opposed to the match, and interposed every obstacle to the consummation of the marriage. A short time since, two young men, either maliciously, or through sport, wrote a disreputable letter concerning the young lady, signing Spencer's name to it, and counterfeiting his hand writing as nearly as possible. This letter they purposely dropped where Miss Whetstone would be sure to find it. She did find it, and, as was natural, was very indignant at its contents.

On the evening of the suicide, he made his usual visit, but was coldly received, was informed of the letter and dismissed as an unworthy suitor. He protested his innocence, and declared he knew nothing of the letter, but she bade him go, telling him she never wished to see him again. He remarked, "If that is the case, I will kill myself," and left the house. A moment after she heard a report of a pistol, but, being alone, with only her mother and sister, she was afraid to go out, and awaited the return of Mr. Whetstone who was absent. On his return search was made and young Spencer was found a few yards from the house, with a bullet hole through his heart and dead.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Paris possesses a living microscope in the shape of a little *gamin*, who can discover animalcula in water when they are completely invisible to the naked eye of others. To show that there is no deception, he draws what he professes to see, and on a microscope being applied to the water, the correctness of his drawings is thoroughly proved.

Recently, a lady had to be conveyed out of a New York ball-room in a complete state of prostration, which turned out to have been caused by the poisonous partiales emanating from the green robe she wore. Powerful antidotes had to be employed to recover her. The most powerful was the whisper, by a friend, that her false hair was coming off.

Daniel Webster, in his last days, said to Professor Silliman: "The law is uncertain, and politics are utterly vain; theology is a nobleness of certainty in science which commands my admiration—and I would willingly pass the rest of my life in studying its truths."

Massachusetts has not only a larger population per acre than any other State, but she has one mile of railroad to each 4 704-1000 square miles of territory and to every 879 inhabitants, which is not equaled in any other section of this country, and is above the average of any country in Europe.

A bill to establish a tribunal of commerce for the city of London was at the latest mail dates passing through the British Parliament.

The miners of Utah are rejoicing over the invention of a new smelting furnace, the economy and effectiveness of which will make valuable immense deposits of low grade galena ore that have hitherto been considered totally unprofitable.

A league is being formed throughout England for the repeal of the "contagious disease act," which may be termed a St. Louis social evil law.

The London *Times* considers that no census is equal to that of the United States in interest, whether on account of the character of the facts or of the fullness with which they are collected. This in a review of the first volume on population and social statistics.

There is not a dollar in the Florida State Treasury. The bonded and floating debt, according to the report of the Comptroller, is $5,844,000. As there are only 25,000 voters in Florida, each voter, according to this showing, is "in for" $234 on a general average.

California is getting a good class of immigrants. Out of 100 English and Scotch workingmen and women who recently arrived there, there was not one who did not write in a legible hand, and all were "sober, healthy and capable."

Fechter has made extraordinary provision in his new theatre at New York for escape in case of fire. Three sides of the building can be literally thrown open for rapid egress in case of need, and for the safety of the galleries four great windows opening upon adjoining roofs are provided.

Henry C. Baird, of Philadelphia, thinks that the only remedy for the monetary, financial and economical evils of this country is more paper money and a higher protective tariff.

A French farmer has discovered that the use of tan is an efficient preventive against potato disease. For three years he has introduced a small quantity of the residue of the bark used in tanning into each hole on planting his potato crop, and each time he has been completely successful in preserving his fields free from the annoying disease.

Three converts were recently baptised in Osak's lake when the mercury marked twenty-three degrees below zero. If they are no more afraid of heat than of cold the future can have no terrors for them.

A fine Nebraska crow has been sent to England by the European agent of a western railway for exhibition as a specimen of American stock-raising.

Italy has nineteen illustrated papers, with an aggregate circulation of 75,000 copies. None of the political dailies of Italy have a circulation of over 10,000, and the compensation paid to editors and reporters is very small.

Judge Dobbin, of Maryland, has decided that the law of 1872, which provides that a married woman may be sued jointly with her husband on their joint notes, contracts, &c., does not affect notes, &c., made before the date of the act.

Japan employs 214 foreigners in its service. Their nationalities are: English, 119; French, 50; American, 16; Dutch, 2; Prussian, 8; Chinese, 9; Indian, 2; Danish, 1; Italian, 1; Manilan, 4; Portuguese, 1; Paraguayan, 1. There are also 164 foreigners employed in the Imperial cities and by the local authorities of the provinces.

The present winter is one of the mildest ever known upon the continent of Europe. In France, especially in the environs of Paris and in the gardens of the city, the trees are covered with leaves, and the spring flowers are beginning to bud, while in the center of France, raspberry bushes are fruiting and early asparagus has appeared.

OHIO NEWS.

Advices from Paulding county give favorable reports as to the wheat crop. The deep snows protected it from the cold, and it never looked better at this season of the year.

A dispute about the use of a small rear yard at Columbus, resulted in one of the disputants having his head fractured by a cut by a hatchet, in the hands of the wife of his opponent.

On the 12th, Rev. James Wheeler, aged seventy-two, a superannuated minister of the M. E. Church, living in Delaware county, was thrown from a buggy by his horse scaring at a train at Bucyrus. He fell on his face, his nose was torn almost off and hung over his mouth. His head and cheek were deeply gashed, and his collar bone broken.

John T. Shryock, Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, now publisher of the Zanesville *Advocate*, weekly, proposes to issue a daily edition of his paper soon.

Mrs. Swader, of Richland township, Marion county, recently fell into a ditch of slush and water, face downward, and being unable to rise, died of cold and strangulation.

A few days ago Mr. Milton Howlett skated from Sandusky to Kelley's Island in an hour and a half. On his return he broke through the ice half a dozen times, but arrived all safe.

A woman of loose character, known as Emma Murphy, was found frozen to death in a car at Alliance, one day last week.

Mrs. Hummel, a handsome young woman, living at Norton, Delaware county, just across the Marion county line, got tired of her husband, a hard-working, industrious man, because of his pecuniary difficulties, and left him, walking to Waldo with her child in her arms. There she took the stage for Marion, from whence she departed on the evening train for parts unknown. She had considerable money. Her husband, after following her to Marion, was obliged to give up the pursuit. Whereshe has gone no one knows. Her flight was evidently premeditated.

A young lady named Hinton, living near the township line between Montgomery township, Marion county, and Dudley township, Hardin county, died Monday morning from the effects of severe burning. On Sunday evening she was in company with a young gentleman to whom she was to be married in a very short time. Late in the evening, while sitting near a stove, a burning piece of wood fell into her lap and ignited her clothing. So rapid were the flames that her clothing was nearly burned from her person before they could be quenched. She lived only a few hours.

There has been a great revival among the churches in Galion. The work commenced in the M. E. church and afterward spread to other churches. There have been three hundred conversions, two hundred of whom have united with the M. E. church.

The Cleveland press is rather proud of one of the denizens of that city, a girl of eleven years, who is not only a remarkably adroit thief, but capable of spinning out the most artistically constructed lies, and sticking to them, too, no matter how hard pressed in cross-examination.

STATE NEWS.

Waynesburg, too, comes to the front, with an appeal to local capitalists to furnish tenement houses for would-be citizens.

There has been an epidemic of burglary in Waynesburg, and at last the guilty parties have been caught, consisting of four boys, three white and one colored.

The Clarion Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian church, Clarion, to-day.

A troupe of "German minstrels" are performing in the vicinity of Scranton.

The workmen on the lands of the Economite Society in the vicinity of Tidioute have had their wages reduced twenty-cents per day.

A law suit is on trial in court at Wilkesbarre, in which the matter in dispute is a strip of ground twenty-two inches wide at one end, tapering down to half an inch at the other, and one hundred and sixty feet long.

In the Griffin-Von Storch breach of promise case at Wilkesbarre, the jury gave the young lady $3,000 damages.

Mrs. Dietrich was found dead in her bed at Wilkesbarre on Friday morning. She retired in good health on the evening previous.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* states that 708 miners have been killed and 1,092 maimed in the anthracite coal region, since the inspection laws were in force, a period extending from 1869 to 1872.

The majority in favor of license in Forest county was but thirty.

John Hough, of Mount Wolf, York county, was found dead in bed in a Harrisburg hotel on Sunday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from the excessive use of intoxicating drink. Hough was a man of wealth, owning a number of fine farms in York county.

Some districts in Elk county voted almost unanimously in favor of granting license.

Joseph M. M'Clure, Esq., formerly assistant Attorney General of Pennsylvania, has assumed the editorial management of the *Mirror* and of the *Record of Reform* at Doylestown. The latter is published in the German language.

Mrs. Sarah Aetley, aged sixty-eight, dropped dead in the street at Chester a few days ago.

John Larkin, a shoemaker, died in Minersville, Schuylkill county, last week, from the effects of intoxication.

Mitchell & Plumer, proprietors of a Franklin hotel, have just made the unpleasant discovery that the man to whom they had entrusted the management of their house has embezzled some four or five thousand dollars of their money. Out of sympathy for the defaulter's wife the man was allowed to escape arrest, he having promised to call upon his rich relatives to make up the amount of his defalcations. The guilty man was formerly largely engaged in mercantile business in Franklin, and afterwards conducted a popular hotel in the same place.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: A lady in Hydetown, Mrs. Gilbert Murray, having left her little infant daughter sitting in a high chair, near a stove, while she left the room, was suddenly recalled by its screams. She found the poor little thing laying on the stove and burned in a terrible manner, some of the flesh adhering to the stove when it was removed. Its recoverery is doubtful.

A boy named James Bernard received injuries while coasting on Saturday evening, in Titusville, which caused his death the day following.

The people of Emlinton are of opinion a bank would add to their prosperity, and propose to organize one.

The Titusville *Herald* says: We had the pleasure on last Saturday evening of witnessing the nuptial ceremonies of Mr. Edward D. Kreutzer and Miss Jane E. Keppel, Mrs Jonathan Watson joining the pair in the holy bonds of Wedlock. The services were very interesting, being the first Spiritual marriage performed in this place by a lady. Mrs. Watson claims the right to perform marriage ceremonies by virtue of her being the accredited Spiritual minister of the society in this city. At about eight o'clock a small company had gathered in the parlor of a house in the rear of the laundry on Franklin street. The happy pair soon made their appearance. Mrs. Watson having previously passed into an abnormal state, immediately arose and delivered an invocation to the Deity. Recovering from the trance, she required the couple to join hands, and proceeded in the usual manner to make the twain one flesh, using the old formula. After congratulations from the guests, refreshments were served, and the party dispersed late in the evening. Mrs. Watson informs us that she has married several couples before this in Rochester, and she evidently felt quite at home during the services.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co., PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., accrued from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books and Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
John Bissell, Graham A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John Hall, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Who'esale Dealer in
HARDWARE.
A LARGE STOCK
English Cutlery,
AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

NEW ORLEANS SWEETS!
SUGAR!
MOLASSES!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF THESE
Popular Goods in the West.
Wm. Glenn & Sons,
70 and 72 Vine Street, CINCINNATI.
TTh8

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers.
I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing
SURVEYORS,
Engineers and Mathematical Instruments
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.
J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
NO. 22 SIXTH STREET.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co.. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TTh8

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasaun Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS,
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Hamburg Goods.
Hamburg Edging,
Hamburg Inserting,
Hamburg Flouncing,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.
TTh8

A Rare Chance.
Valuable Lease For Sale.
FOUR YEARS' LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,
OF THE
Shakspeare House
AND
GARDENS,
PENN AVENUE, EAST LIBERTY.
The House contains Twenty-three Furnished Rooms. The Bar is handsomely fitted up.
Good Stabling and Sheds on the premises.
A tached to the House are two and a half Acres of Ground, handsomely laid out and containing
Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.
The House is now doing a good business, and is a favorite resort.
Will be sold low. For full particulars apply to
WALTER F. AUSTIN,
116 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

Allegheny Brewery.
Spring Water
ALES.
YOUNG & BOOTH,
No. 465 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

On and after February 11th, will Sell their Celebrated Ale at
$8 PER BARREL.
J. M. MONTGOMERY, W. T. CHAFFEY, J. S. PATTERSON.
MONTGOMERY, CHAFFEY & PATTERSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS!
No. 264 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Administrator's Notice.
Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of ROBERT BELL, deceased, late of Spring-hill, East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been this day granted to "The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh." All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same duly authenticated for payment, at No. 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh,
Administrator.
By S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
February 13, 1873.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

UPPER STORIES TO LET,
No. 83 WOOD STREET,
Suitable for Light Manufacturing. Rooms well lighted and easy of access by broad stairway. Inquire of
HERRON & BATES,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIR,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Sulins, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.
We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW YORK.
Henderson's Patent Iron.
The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but $6 per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one half wrought iron makes good cast steel.
The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to that made from the best charcoal iron.
The "common" bar iron from common coke pig iron is stronger, stiffer and tougher than Lowmoor iron.
The Boiler Plates from common coke pig iron are stronger, 50 per cent. softer, and 100 per cent. tougher, than Lowmoor iron.
For Licenses to make this Iron apply to
JAMES HENDERSON,
30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
THOS. J. POPE & BRO.
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Drown & Corliss,
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND CONSULTING METALLURGISTS,
1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.
THOMAS M. DROWN. GEORGE F. CORLISS

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RICHEY, FINKBINE & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent to take effect from the first day of January, 1873. A. FINKBINE retiring, having sold his interest in the business to GEO. W. GRRIG. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued at the old stand, Point Saw Mills, corner of Liberty and Kilbuck streets, Allegheny city, by the undersigned, who have entered into Copartnership under the firm name of RICHEY, SMITH & CO.
Orders for Boats, Barges, Flats, etc., etc., respectfully solicited. A large stock of Lumber for Building purposes always on hand or cut to order.
DAVID RICHEY,
HUNTER RICHEY,
ARTHUR SMITH,
GEO. W. GRRIG.
CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS will be received until FEBRUARY 24 for Two (2) Stone Abutments on Pine Creek, in Harborg and Etna Boroughs, on the road leading from the Butler Plank Road to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge. Work to be done by the Perch. For information apply to
A. KELLY,
G. A. CHALFANT, Etna.
REMOVED.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,
Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,
And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.
PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Stand

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising of the Liverpool, Queenstown and London Packets, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and at LOWEST RATES

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILIS, J. D. McDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL REMER, J. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY EDWARD, L. J. HANAGHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTSu

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on such terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 17, 1873.

The money market continues to exhibit the utmost reluctance to return to anything approaching an easy condition, and the difficulties in the path of borrowers have become such accustomed obstacles that they are regarded as of the nominal state of affairs, and persons embarking in any enterprise requiring capital outside of their immediate resources, take into account all the circumstances and contingencies which may arise financially and discounts them before they launch their barges upon the troubled seas. Good borrowers are therefore to be found who are willing to pay high rates, but their ranks are thinning, and ere long we predict that either the rates of interest must depreciate or else lenders must purchase a class of obligations involving greater risks.

The squeeze anticipated in the New York market during the month of March, to which we adverted on Saturday, is still feared by the long headed ones of Wall street, and in so far as may be they are fortifying themselves against the attack. Among the legitimate reasons advanced why such stringency is likely to occur, are the large shipments of currency to the cities of the far West and the large sales of gold recently made by the government, against which the purchases of bonds are quoted as unusually small. Further than this, the low condition of the bank reserves and the impossibility of further expansion render the money market an easily managed one for the bears, if they should desire, by artificial influence to create a lock-up.

The syndicate is still a matter of discussion in all quarters. It has been pretty authoritatively settled that not more than about one hundred millions of the five per cent. loan has been subscribed for and that upon such terms as will delay the issue of the loan for nearly thirty days. The one hundred million subscription which was to have been from the 6th instant, will nottherefore be issued until March 1st, and meanwhile arrangements are in progress to induce further investment in it.

—The New York stock market opened this morning with symptoms of weakness, but during the day considerable activity was developed among some of the leading stocks and a manifest tendency toward higher prices evidenced. This is in accordance with the opinions of those who last week declared the weakness of the market to be only temporary, and caused for the purpose of giving chances for investment to realize at higher prices by the first of March.

Lake Shore is reported as a first rate investment stock, and it is thought that it may reach par, or more, before long.

—Gold still rules high, and the clique are said to have settled their disagreements of last week, and to be now a unit in favor of sustaining the price above 14. It may be that this junta will reach the object of their ambition, viz., to run gold up to 18, as they boast that they are able to do.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	February 17, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold		114½	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Canton		87½	87½		88¼	88¼	88¼
Western Union Tel							
Quicksilver		22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Pacific Mail		22¾	22¾		23		23
Adams Express		97½					
Wells, Fargo Express		83½					
American Express							
United States Express		70½		70			
New York Central		102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie		63½	64	64¼	64½	64½	64½
Michigan Central		96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Michigan Southern		86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central							
Cleveland and Pittsb'g			89			89	
Chicago and Northwest						90½	
do preferred							
Rock Island		113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
St. Paul			51½			51½	51½
do Preferred			81½			81½	
Wabash		29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾		
Do. Preferred							
Fort Wayne		90½	90½			90½	
Ohio and Mississippi		35½	35½			35½	35½
Union Pacific		32½	32½	32½	32½	33¼	33¼
Chicago and Alton		115				115	
Do. preferred							
Boston, Hartford & Erie		9½		10		10	
Harlem			121½		122½	125	124½
New Jersey Central							
C. C. & I. C.		41¾					
Hannibal & St. Jos						47	47¼
Iron Mountain							
Atlantic Mail							

*Ex-Divided.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864		115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114½	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
10-40s	114¾	113⅝	113⅝
New 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s		114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅝
United States 6s of 1881	118⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 10-40s	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅞
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central		Philn. and Erie	26⅝
Reading	57⅜	Lehigh Navigation	37⅝
United Co., N.J.	120	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33¾	A. V. R. R. 2-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transp'n	48¾

The following subscriptions have been made by Pittsburgh banks for the five per cent. funded loan since February 4th:

Union National	$103,000
Citizens' National	50,000
Exchange National	101,000
National Bank of Commerce	400,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	442,800
Private subscriptions	125,000
	75,300
Total	$1,147,300

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

REMARKS.—As we feared, there has been a sudden and heavy rise in the Monongahela river, causing great destruction to property afloat; a full account will be found in other columns of this paper. As our manufacturers and business men are directly or indirectly interested in the success and interests of the river men, they naturally sought the cause of the disasters to see for themselves the amount of the damage. Hence, trade was unusually dull, a little more so than is usually the case on the opening day of the week's market.

The Allegheny river has not yet put in an appearance in the way of a "rise." She may be expected down in the morning. In the meantime, it behooves dealers and others interested to be on the alert, else like results may follow those on Monday morning on the Monongahela.

It will be seen, by reference to our imports, that flour is in large increased receipt, and while prices are not as yet quotably lower, the market is weak and "shaky." That the receipts are coming in heavy we may state that one house alone is in receipt of nearly one thousand barrels, while others are booked for large amounts. The consuming public will not be sorry to learn the important fact that there is a prospect of lower rates in the "staff of life," and the sooner the better.

With regard to grain, oats and corn are in large and increasing receipt, whilst wheat, barley and rye are scarce up to the demands of the trade.

The cheese market is stronger, with a large export demand, higher prices are confidently looked for; holders anticipating an advance of one cent, per lb are the close of the week.

The present mild weather has a depressing tendency on the price of eggs, and from every standpoint the view is favorable for lower prices.

The demand for prime to choice roll butter, suitable for table use, is active, but common is neglected. Prices are a shade lower and tend to still more reduced rates.

We are advised of an upward movement is bacon and mess pork. Plain shoulders are up ⅛c ₱ lb, and mess pork 50c ₱ bbl. The market is reported actingofits own pleasure.

All other articles are reported firm and prices unchanged.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless specia. mention is made to the contrary:

ALE—X, $5 per bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India pale, $11. Trade reported fair.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged in price; sales at 6c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Prices unchanged; $1 75@2 80 per bbl. Receipts 56 bbls.

ASHES—Sales Soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass and like, 3½@4c; pearl ash, 6½c; for flint glass makers' use, 8½@8c; pots, 9½@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4½@5c; black lead, 6c.

BUTTER—The market is weak; though not quotably lower. Choice roll, suitable for table use, 40@50c; common 30@40c per lb. Receipts, 30 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We change our figures with regard to plain shoulders and hams, which are the former having gone up ⅛c, and the latter 50c per bbl. All other articles unchanged in price. There reported active. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear sides 8c; breakfast bacon 11¼c; dried beef 15c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in kegs, 9c; half bbls 9½c; buckets 10¼c; pigs feet, in kegs, $2 50; half bbls $4 40; receipts, pieces 1,500; tierces 100.

BRANDY—White wine $2 50@3 75 ₱ bushel.

BREWAX—Small sales at 38@40c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, ₱ dozen at $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—As noted above there is a fair prospect of a better market and higher prices. We alter our figures to the following: New York Goshen 17c; Ohio 16 15½c; Dairy 14½c; factory 13½c; sweitzer 14@16c. Receipts light.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's berries $14 @15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50c ₱ lb; star, 45c; adamantine, 16½@16¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $3 00 per case. There is a fair demand.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6½c; shoulders 5½c. Lard in keg ₱ lb, 8c. Receipts, 2,000 lbs.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of peaches, halves, 7¾@9c; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dressed light; sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The tendency of prices are to lower figures, the weather being favorable to that end. We quote at 20@25c for strictly fresh.

FLAX—Receipts 2,783 bbls. It will be seen that the receipts of flour are on the increase, and prices have a downward tendency—at least they are shaky. We do not to-day (but may to-morrow) alter our figures. We quote as follows: Superfine, $4 50@5 00 bbls, barrels, $5 50; Penn Mills, bars, $9 25; Island Minnesota $6 75; Rising Sun $8 50; Ford's best $8; Hye flour $5 75. Meal rates—$2 00@2 10 cash, $2 05@2 15 mail; $8. Corn meal $3 25.

GROCERIES—The market is all that could be expected or desired by dealers at this season of the year. As soon as the weather settles and the country roads improve a largely increased trade is looked for. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Crushed 13½c; Knight's extra C 10½c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11½c; Powers, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 11½c; Calvert's extra B 11½c; Culvert's A 12c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; granulated 13½c; coffee crushed 14c; powdered 13½c; New Orleans 10@11c.

Coffees—Rio, prime 20@20½c; good 21½@22c; prime 22@22½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@28½c; roasted, loose 28@c; in packages, 29c.

Syrups—Common 28@30c; Cryst'd 50c; H & E XXX 80c; manufactured 60@65c; Union 40c; Patapsco 50c; white drips $1 25@1 50.

Teas—Gunpowder, Young Hyson 75@87½c; fine 75c; prime 72c ₱ gallon.

Spices—Pepper 22c; Cassia 20c; Allspice 20c; Nutmegs, No. 1, 110; No. 2, 100; Cloves 45c; Ginger, African 15c; Jamaica 20c; Mace 90c; Cream Tartar 45c; Saleratus 8c; Soda 6c; Sal Soda 2½c; Starch 8c; Indigo $1 25@1 50; Madder 20c; Bicarbonate Soda 8c; Alum 4c; Copperas 4c; Saltpetre 15c; Rice 8c; Glue 30c; Borax 40c; Bleaching Powder 8c; Blue Stone 10c; Hops 50c; Quicksilver $1 10; Opium $8 50; Morphine $8 50; Shot $2 25; Lead 11c; Matches, $1 75@2 00; Oil Vitriol 4c; Nitre 10c; Candied Lemon Peel 25c; Candied Orange Peel 25c; Citron 25c; Figs 15c; Prunes 15c; Raisins, $2 50@3 00; Filberts 15c; Almonds 20c; Peanuts, 6@8c; Pecans 15c; Walnuts 15c; Cocoanuts, $6 00 ₱ 100; Pop Corn 5c; Candies, 15@20c; Mixed Candies 12½c; Lemons, $4 00@5 00; Oranges, $4 00@5 00; Malaga Grapes, $5 00@6 00; Sweet Potatoes, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl; Cranberries, $9 00@10 00; Onions, $4 00@4 50; Potatoes, $2 50@3 00; Cabbage, 5c ₱ head; Apples, $3 00@4 00; Pineapples, 25@30c; Cocoanuts, $6 00 ₱ 100

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Spanish Republic—Foreign Intervention Not Dreaded.

MADRID, February 17.—A number of the Conservative Generals of the Spanish army have assured the government that they will not oppose the republic.

Senor Castelar is about to send a circular to the foreign powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure them that the republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations. Marquis de Bonille, French Ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Senor Castelar.

Orders for the dispatch of troops to Malaga have been countermanded, tranquility having been restored there. A decree has been issued abolishing the regulation requiring officers of the army to take political oaths. Brig. Gen. Gravera has been appointed Military Governor of Madrid.

General Pavia, on taking command of the army in the North, issued a proclamation appealing to the insurgents of the Basque provinces and Navarre to lay down their arms and return to their homes, promising that they shall not be molested for the past if they comply. The defeat is officially announced of a strong Carlist band near Burgos.

BAYONNE, February 17.—Don Carlos has arrived at Saint Jean de Luz, ten miles from this place.

Castelar' Circular to Foreign Powers.

PARIS, February 17.—Senor Salustiano Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador, called upon Marquis de Remusat this morning and read to him Castelar's circular announcing the establishment of the Republic. The Minister says neither internal nor foreign pressure moved the National Assembly to declare aperiod. The people are tranquil, the army obedient, the authorities calm and the government is resolved to preserve order at any price. It relies on the respect for law, inherent in Spaniards, and fidelity. Spain possesses all the virtues necessary for self government. To dispel false impressions and remove apprehensions the government declares that it is resolved to maintain the organization of the army, which is necessary to maintain its authority.

Duke De Broglio read his report before the Committee of Thirty to-day. The report is very conciliatory in form, but maintains the resolutions of the majority.

Carlist Force Repulsed—Reforms in Porto Rico.

MADRID, February 17.—The Carlist Chieftain Ollo with 1,500 men yesterday, attacked Tafalla, in Cuba. The garrison made a gallant resistance and the insurgents were compelled to retreat. The popular forces at Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the positions which they occupied when the King abdicated.

The debate on reforms in Porto Rico began in the Assembly to day. Senor Jose Olozaga, President of the Council of State, in a communication to the Corresponding, disclosed the fact that he was the writer of the Royal message to the Cortes announcing abdication.

The resignation of Marquis Montemar, Spanish Minister to Italy, has been accepted. Senor Zorrilla has established his residence at Elvas, on the Portuguese frontier.

Victor Emmanuel Inspires Enthusiasm.

ROME, February 17.—King Victor Emmanuel visited the theater Saturday evening and was received by the audience with shouts of "Live the King, Italy and Amadeo." The Municipal Committee on Religious Corporations has decided to abolish the houses of the heads of religious orders, but to provide for the support of the heads themselves and their indemnification for loss of property.

Papal Functionary Obliged to Leave Switzerland.

GENEVA, February 16.—Rev. Mermillod, having declared to the Federal Council that he was determined to exercise his functions as Vicar Apostolic despite the prohibition of the authorities, has been sent to the French frontier under escort.

San Francisco Mail Service Recommended.

MARSEILLES, February 16.—The International Postal and Telegraph Conference has recommended the San Francisco route as the most desirable for the transmission of mails between Europe and Australia.

Steamship Owners Sue for Libel.

LONDON, February 17.—The owners of the steamer Marmion have brought an action for libel against the Lloyds, claiming £10,000 damages.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 17.—The steamship Olympus, from Boston, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 17, P. M.—Consols for money 93¼@93⅜, and for account 93⅝. American securities 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of 67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Five Railway 50s. The weekly bank return for the Stock Exchange is 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 45s. Linseed oil £33 15s@34s. Turpentine 49s@49s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 17.—United States bonds—5-20s of 62, 96¼.

PARIS, February 17.—Rentes 55 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, February 17.—Sales to-day, upland 9¾d; Orleans 10a10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; of which 6,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February and March, at 9 9-16@ 5-8 cents, and cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston and delivered in January, at 9 9-16@ 5-8 cents. The quiet and steady winter prices are 8a8¾d. Flour 29s. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 75s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib do 34s 3d. Turpentine 49s.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

Allegheny Valley Accident.

Brady's Bend Accommodation Train Thrown Off the Track at Hillville.

Four Persons Slightly Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., February 17, 1873.

The Brady's Bend accommodation train No. 37, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, leaving Brady's at 12:25 noon, had a coal car and the passenger coach thrown from the track by a broken rail, about half a mile south of Hillville, nine miles south of this place, this afternoon. The two cars were turned half over and dragged or thrown half way down the river side embankment, which is about sixteen feet high. At this point three ladies and a little girl, names unknown, were violently pitched about and badly bruised. The conductor, W. J. Bonner, was slightly injured. The train was running slowly, slackening up for Hillville station, and to this fact is attributed the escape of the passengers from serious injury, and possible death. But slight interruption to travel was occasioned, the train being cleared without the aid of a wrecking train.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 17.—A special to the *Courier* gives an account of another accident having occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The train coming north, leaving Brady's Bend at 12:25 P. M., was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

It is expected that the exodus to Europe next summer will materially damage the watering places and summer resorts.

RIVER REPORT.

Daily Report of the Stage of Water, with Changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., February 17, 1873.

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. RISE.	CHANGES. FALL.
	ft. | in.	ft. | in.	ft. | in.
St. Paul			
Fort Benton			
Keokuk			
Davenport	4 | 4		
Leavenworth			
Kansas City			
Cairo, over	30		
St. Louis	18		
Pittsburgh	18 | 6		
Cincinnati	37 | 1		
Louisville	13		
Memphis	25 | 6		
Vicksburg	13		
Shreveport	13		
Nashville	26 | 7		
*New Orleans	11 | 8		

*Gorged. †Below high-water mark.
No reports last night to make change.
E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—River thirty-seven feet and falling temperably. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Condor, with coal, Pomeroy; the Ed. Hobbs passed down, Wheeling to St. Louis. Weather cloudy and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 17.—The river has risen three feet six inches and rising rapidly with fifteen feet six inches in the canal and thirteen feet six inches in the chute and sixty-nine feet of bridge space. Cloudy and raining all day. Mercury 45 to 50. The river is full of drift, and crowds are attracted to the banks to watch the rising water. Old boatmen here say the prospect is fair for the highest water for several years. No damage reported by the flood. The coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch is carefully watched, and every precaution taken for the boats. It is rising in Kentucky chute, and there is plenty of water to let them pass through to draw of the bridge. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Commodore, Shawhegan; Belle Barnes, Cincinnati. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Exchange, Nashville. The Alice Brown passed through the canal to-night with twenty coal boats. The Mountain Belle enters the Louisville and Madison trade on Wednesday.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—None. The river rose five feet up to P. M., when it became stationary. Ice from the Missouri has been running past the city all the afternoon, and at one time it stopped the ferry boats, but no gorge is reported. The river at Alton rose five feet from the backwater from the Missouri, and reports that it will probably break the ice there and above. Weather mild and damp.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 17.—Cloudy; mercury 44. The river has risen four feet and rising fast. Port list: Up—Messenger, Ada Heilman, Fayette, Morning Star and Bonanza. Down—Ben Hamilton, Mary Ament, Lawrence, Arkansas Belle and Palestine, with good trips. Freights dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 17.—Arrived—Jno. Kyle, New Orleans; Richmond, St Louis; James D. Parker, Cincinnati; Julia, St. Louis. Departed—Gracy, Nashville; Henry Ailman, Memphis; Natchez, Vicksburg; Jno. Kyle, St. Louis. River has risen one inch. Clear and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 17.—Clear and warm. The river is rising fast, having within ten feet of high water mark. Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville, and Henry Probasco. Departed—Grand Tower, last night; to-day, Belle Memphis and Emma Rouse, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Pink Varole, Pine Bluff; T. J. Eckert, Cairo.

Helena.

VICKSBURG, February 17.—Down—City of Quincy, Up—Sam Baie and barges and Belle Lee. Clear and cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Arrived—Oakland and barges, Pittsburgh; C. B. Church, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Jennie Hamill, Arkansas river. Departed—Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Flour firm; superfine $7 00; extra $7 62½; double extra $7 75; treble extra $8 00@10 75; family $10@11. Corn scarce; mixed 78c; yellow 80c; white 82c. Oats easier at 35@36c. Bran $1 25@1 40. Hay firmer; prime to choice $41@42. Pork quiet; new $15; old $14. Dry salt meats scarce at 6¾@8½c. Bacon quiet at 8@8¾@9¾@9¾. Hams dull at 12c; sugar cured 13½@14c; keg 9½@9¾c. Sugar dull; inferior 5a6½c; common 7a7¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8c; prime 9 @9¾c. Molasses firm; common 40@42c; fair 45@47c; fair to prime 48@50c; prime 61c. Whisky 91½@97c. Coffee 18a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head; market fairly active for shipping demand; prices a shade better with sales of good at $5 25a $5 50; choice $5 60a5 75; good 11 cwt Texans sold at $5 25a5 45; shipments 1,089 head. Hogs—Receipts 14,323 head; market active and firm; sales, common to good packing grades $3 30a4 10; common Yorkers $4 20a4 30, closing with pens well cleared out; shipments 5,975 head. Sheep—Receipts 634 head; market fairly active for good at $4 50a4 75.

POMEROY ON TRIAL.

Investigation of His Alleged Attempt at Bribery Commenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1873.

Pomeroy's friends appear to be favorably disappointed in the opening of the case against the Senator, and claim to be able to seriously impair the effect of York's testimony. The cross-examination by Judge Horton, Pomeroy's counsel, was very searching and severe, but conducted with courtesy and coolness. Caleb Cushing, as advisory counsel, sat by during the whole proceedings, occasionally suggesting questions. The committee have apparently given the conduct of the examination into the hands of lawyers and constituted themselves as jurors to examine the evidence thus developed. Nearly all of the questions this afternoon were asked by counsel, but within reasonable limits they will be allowed the principal management. The witnesses on each side have arrived, and the committee will sit during the session of the Senate, with the hope of bringing its labors to an early close, and to-day the resolutions they are limited to inquire into the single transaction between York and Pomeroy.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 17.—In the Pomeroy investigation this afternoon, Mr. Frelinghuysen announced that the committee had resolved to make the investigation in public, and to allow one counsel to appear on either side. B. F. Simpson said he appeared as counsel for York, Caleb Cushing said that he had proposed to appear as counsel for Pomeroy, but as the committee had resolved to allow but one counsel on either side, he deemed it advisable to withdraw, since Mr. Horton, United States Attorney for Kansas, was perfectly familiar with the case, and therefore he should only advise Mr. Horton in the conduct of the case, and be present at the examination.

State Senator York was called as the first witness, and repeated substantially the testimony given by him at Topeka. A sharp cross-examination by Mr. Horton failed to shake the testimony of York.

State Senator Wm. A. Johnson, was sworn, and corroborated the statements of York as to the plot to defeat Pomeroy, but knew nothing of personal knowledge of bribery, except what York told him.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Spotted Fever at Newville, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 17, 1873.

The spotted fever, or cerebro spinal meningitis, is raging in an epidemic form at Newville, a small village, in Wells county, Indiana, and many deaths are expected before the abatement of the disease. Much alarm is felt in neighboring towns.

Flood in the Virginia Rivers.

RICHMOND, VA., February 17.—Heavy rains are reported from all sections of the State during the past two days, and heavy land slides on several railroads in the mountains have occurred. Before the Alleghenies is fourteen feet above the usual level. At this point it is about ten feet, which will be a repetition of the flood of 1870, when the Kanawha river rose to a height of 52 feet and is still rising.

RHEUMATISM.

A Disease Which Ought to, but Does Not, Decrease with the Advance of Wealth and Improvement in the Comforts of Living.

[From the New York Times.]

One of the statements most worthy of attention in the recent report on disease in New York in 1872 is that relating to rheumatism. This troublesome, and, in many cases, terribly painful malady has we are told, "been steadily increasing within the past five years." No one of ordinary observation will be disposed to question the accuracy of this statement. The frequency and severity of the various forms of this complaint are subjects of common remark, not only by physicians, but among the community in general.

The actual state of things in regard to this malady is entirely the opposite of what would have been naturally expected. Of all diseases to which the human frame is liable, rheumatism, it would be supposed, was among the most likely to disappear with the advance of wealth and improvement in the comforts of living. That in this era of "Arctic shoes," water-proof cloth, furnace heated houses, and "drawing-room" carriages, people should suffer more from this complaint than in the days of thoroughly-soaked boots, clothes wet to the skin, a cold bed, and a draughty room, in a place every time a door was opened, and post-coaches, of which the imperfectly-fastened windows let in the air exactly where it was not wanted, is exceedingly strange. If the statements were merely among the needy and destitute, it would not be so remarkable. But this is evidently not the case, however, the increasing prevalence of the disease appears to be quite as remarkable among the wealthy, and those in comfortable circumstances, as among the laboring poor.

Rheumatism has never been a very fatal disease. At the same time, there are few maladies that create so much suffering. The number of deaths returned in New York for a year is only 152, being less than one two hundredth part of the whole mortality. But the aggregate of physical pain caused by it, especially if its more severe forms be taken into account. Any one who has ever been much with an individual having what is generally known as "inflammatory" rheumatism, and, therefore, any one who has had it himself, will have no hesitation in assenting very decidedly to this remark. The word "agony" is the only single word in the English language which adequately indicates the degree of pain often experienced by the patient.

As the singular feature of the report, in reference to this disease, is the disproportion in the number of deaths of the two sexes—sixty-two males to forty females. It is well to remember how much more men are out of doors than women, this disproportion will appear still more remarkable. If the number had been fifty and so on, the statistical results, instead of nearly that difference the other way, we should have said it was perfectly natural and easily accounted for. Men are out of doors more and fully three times as much as women, and in stormy weather at least ten times as much. That the sex which furnishes all the omnibus drivers, postmen, and with few exceptions, all other persons engaged in employments which compel them to be in the open air several hours a day, in every kind of weather, should be more subject than the other to a disorder, of which one of the distinguishing characteristics is generally considered to be its liability to be contracted from exposure to inclement weather, is a fact which is not without its useful lessons. It certainly does not speak very highly in favor of staying closely in doors as a means of avoiding disease.

Rheumatism was formerly looked upon as peculiarly a malady of persons advanced in life. Whatever may have been the case in former years, there is no question that it is now seldom now. The disease, in all its forms, attacks, in these days, not only old people, but persons in the middle age, young adults, women, and even little children. Its increase among children is such as to give reason for no slight alarm. It would be a most terrible thing if parents, in addition to other forms of suffering which they see their children endure, should frequently be obliged to witness the pain occasioned by this disease, especially in its severe and aggravated forms. We need not say anything to recommend the increasing prevalence of this malady to the earnest attention of medical men. It is a subject the importance of which is fully recognized by the profession, though unhappily, the efforts made to check the evil appear at present not to meet with at all an encouraging degree of success.

CITY MATTERS.

The First Ward Election.

Last night the committee hearing the contested election case from the First ward held another session. The cross-examination of Mr. Keep was concluded, but little occurred to mar the general monotony of the affair. An adjournment was had until next Thursday night.

Fell Into a Vault.

John Barry, from Monongahela City, while passing along Water street, opposite No. 96, last night, fell into a vault opening in the sidewalk, the grating of which had been removed and thrown into the street, probably by some malicious person. Mr. Barry was not seriously hurt.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, the Health Physician, reports forty-four deaths in the city during the week ending February 16th, 20 were males, and 24 females, 41 were white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Abscess of liver, 1; accident, 1; burns, 2; attectasis, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 2; consumption, 8; convulsions, 2; croup, 2; cancer, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of lung, 2; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever typhoid, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of lung, 1; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 4; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; marasmus, 5; premature births, 1; syphilis, 1; still births, 2. The ages of those dying were as follows: Under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2, 5; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 3.

The Morgan Lectures.

As has already been announced Rev. Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, is this week delivering a course of lectures at the Academy of Music. The first one of the series was given last night on the subject of "Fast Young Men." The house was crowded, every seat being occupied and many persons having to content themselves with standing room. The lecturer has a pleasing style and manner, and spoke with the humorous in a most happy manner. The audience listened with attention, and indulged in frequent outbursts of laughter and applause. The character, habits and tendencies of the fast young man were shown forth in the unmistakable terms, as many unpetuous youth present on the occasion must admit. The lecture upon the whole, we are happy to say, was entertaining while other things than mere fun and with an expression "well, it can't be helped now," appeared to receive the pens of their joshes quite philosophically.

THE SALOONS.

The Water street saloons did a flourishing business. The excitement had so thoroughly demoralized many of the deck hands and "roustabouts" that they, with others, sought consolation in the flowing bowl and so crowded the various saloons, that they became entirely too hilarious and expensive as places for the boys to enjoy themselves, shortly after, coming to sober second thought behind the bars in the Central Station House.

THE LOSS.

The loss of life attending the disaster fortunately appears to be much less than was anticipated yesterday morning. At day-break the rumor started that about twenty-eight persons had been drowned and been increased to forty-five. Later in the day it dwindled down considerably. After minute inquiry our reporters could find positively of only two persons drowned, Forgerty, 1st, who was in a skiff opposite Sune's coal landing at Sawmill Run. While preparing to start some coal barges the frail craft was upset and Mr. King was lost in the rapid current. His body has not been recovered, nor is it known where he lives. Another, the other unfortunate man was Henry Smith, son of a Germantown gentleman residing on Neville Island. He was on board the Victor F. Wilson when she was turned over. In the prevailing excitement he ran across the steamer thereafter, and he was lost in the stream, which already washed the lower deck, and in a moment had disappeared under the boat.

THE FIRST ALARM.

The excitement that reigned at the wharf yesterday morning is almost past description. The river men did not appear to appreciate their real danger until the coal fleet referred to in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, which broke loose from the bridge, had sunk the V. F. Wilson. Then the alarm was given, and quickly the crews of the several boats were up and adopting measures for the safety of their fleet which broke loose from the bridge consisted of thirty-four boats and barges. It was a couple of the barges from this fleet which came crashing against the Wilson, and soon she was upon her side and rapidly filled with water and sank. The Coal Valley, lying immediately below, was forced under by the current heading against the Wilson and she, too, soon after careened and sank in water not within two feet of the hurricane deck. During the day the Wilson gave way to the raging stream and was carried down several hundred feet, where she was lying last evening a perfect wreck. The Coal Valley was still lying where she went down, at last accounts, but if the river continues to swell it is not unlikely that the vessel will meet the fate of the Wilson. The Coal City lying immediately below the Oil Valley, had one her guards stoved in and her wheel partially swept away by a passing barge. During the afternoon her damages were repaired and she steamed round to the Allegheny wharf where she secured more favorable quarters.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

To arrive at even an estimate of the loss by this freshet is a matter of extreme difficulty to approach. As we write telegrams (see river news) are received from many points along the rivers giving accounts of the property of the flood and the destruction of boats, etc. Following is given such statistics as our reporters have been able to collect:

THE MISCELLANEOUS DISASTERS.

As stated yesterday, the general alarm was first started when the large fleet of boats and barges which were moored to the piers of the Monongahela bridge broke loose. The fleet numbered thirty-four, owned as follows: S. Cable, 5 coal boats; J. B. Steila, 3 barges; Jacob Manges, 2 barges; Jacob Bonart, 3 barges; Wm. Neal, 1 barge; Wm. Smith, 1 barge; C. McCune & Co., 4 barges; J. McCarthy, 1 barge; H. Lister, 1 barge; Wm. Coyle, 1 model barges; Jno. Fenny, 3 barges; 1 fuel boat, owner unknown; Jno. Hodge, 2 barges, and McGowen & McConnell, 2 barges.

WHAT THE TOWBOATS DID.

No sooner did these boats break from their moorings than a scene of great excitement ensued. The towboats Abe McDonald, Fair Play, Three Lights, and others which were attending the fleet and were in the immediate vicinity, were turned to the rescue, and succeeded in saving some of the property, a list of which we compose the following:

One Stella barge caught at head of Neville Island; 1 Stella barge caught at Phillips Landing; 1 Stella barge caught at McCandless' Landing; 1 Stella barge caught at head of Neville Island; 1 McNeal barge caught at Phillips Landing; 1 Gray barge caught at Phillips landing; C. & V. F. Wilson barge caught at Sutherland's Crossing; 1 Cline barge caught at Lioness Landing; two barges, No. 1 and No. 2, owned by McGowen & McConnell, were found at Lioness Landing; one barge, No. 9 and 10; one barge at Duff's bar, no harm, marked No. 5; one barge, No. 6, Lioness Landing; one barge, No. 2, Bonner; one new barge, no name; one flat, Lysle & Son, and two barges, A. Cook.

Reports of the following losses in Pool No. 4 have reached us: Messrs. Frazer & Fry lost two coal-boats, number three flats, loaded with coal; also the tippie and rail road carried away; loss about $18,000. J. W. Morgan's tippie and other property was swept away. Wood & Co.'s tippie and a lot of other property was carried away; loss about $5,000. Messrs. Clark & Son's dock for repairing flats, and some empty boats from McClure's Landing were carried away. Smith & Ward, Fayette City, lost one tippie and other property to the value of about $8,000. J. C. Risher & Co. lost two loaded coalboats and two loaded barges. A floating barge ran into the tow boat Linn, owned by Archer & Co., broke one flange, a tube yoke and damaged the wheel. J. McCluskey, 1 coalboat loaded; Wm. Clark & Co., 1 coalboat loaded; Wm. Wood, 1 coalboat partially loaded; Stath & Co, 1 loaded barge; George Miller, 1 fuel boat; J. J. Keeling, 2 empty barges; Grand Lake Coal Company, 2 coal boats, one at the first dam, and the other at the foot of Brunot Island; Messrs. Phillips & Kerr, two proprietors of the saw mill above the first dam, lost 3 coalboat bottoms, 3 flats and a large amount of lumber; H. H. Collins, 1 coal boat from above Lock No. 1, sunk at foot of Perry street; Miller & Lowe, 1 loaded coal boat, sunk; at railroad bridge; McKnight, Duncan & Co., Birmingham bridge; Norris, lost two flats of coal.

At Elizabeth a number of coal barges and lighters were swept away, owned by Joseph Walton, Esq.; one boat belonging to Mr. Young, and Messrs. Jones & Boyd lost probably $10,000 to $12,000; Stone & Bro. lost one coal flat.

The above were all the losses reported up to six o'clock last night. The words of an old steamboat captain, last evening, were: "I do not think there is a man in the coal trade who has not suffered by the rise," and many will be heavier losers before the end.

AT THE RIVER LAST NIGHT.

Last night the Monongahela wharf presented quite a different appearance from what it did during daylight. Everything was quiet save the stream, which rushing past seemed to roar more loudly, as if in bold defiance of the attempts made to prevent it doing more damage. The steamers were all firmly secured by extra lines, while on the bow of each was stationed a watchman ready to give an alarm should any new danger arise. Lights were displayed fore and aft, and from the bow of each vessel a stout spar ran to the ground, in order to "shove out" should the water recede. The freight which had been almost caught during the day by the rapidly rising stream, had all been removed to safe quarters higher up on the landing. At the time we write we feel safe in venturing an opinion that no new danger need be feared.

THE SALES OF COAL AND BARGES.

Last night, in conversation with a prominent coal merchant, we learned that on a general average a coal boat was worth about $1,200, and would hold probably 17,000 bushels of coal, which at seven cents per bushel (cost) would amount to some $12,000, making boat and contents worth about $13,200. A barge will average in cost about $1,500, and will hold about $700 worth of coal, at seven cents, making coal and contents worth about $2,200. So it will be seen that it is not necessary to wreck over ten or twelve boats or barges to make quite a hole in a dealer's market money.

THE TWO WRECKS.

At midnight the wreck of the Oil Valley was still in safe gue where she went down. A strong cable has been thrown around her larboard chimney, which was secured firmly on the wharf and will likely hold her until the water recedes. The unfortunate Victor F. Wilson, which, by the way, was still playing visible to the naked eye—at least a portion of her hurricane deck—had entirely disappeared at midnight. The hull, with the boilers and engines, are probably still lying where the boat was last seen, but all that will be recovered of her will not do the underwriters much good. The Wilson was valued at $16,500, and is insured in the Eureka for $5,500, and in the Citizens' for $5,000. Under the Coal Valley was valued at $15,000, and is insured for $5,000, equally divided between the Pittsburgh and Citizens' companies, and has $5,000 in Wheeling offices. The Coal City, which was slightly injured, is insured.

THE LOSERS.

From all accounts the heaviest loser by the sudden flood of water will be Mr. Joseph Walton. He lost a large number of rafts from his landing at Elizabeth, in addition to his coal losses. Mr. Cable will probably come in next and then the others mentioned. Messrs. Brown & Son, who have suffered heavily by disasters to their tows early in the season, struggle to the last as far as heard from have not lost anything. This is certainly a fact, that they will not have probably more coal afloat just now than any other dealers. At their landing on the south side of the Monongahela, just below Saw Mill Run, there have no less than thirty-seven boats and barges moored, loaded with coal and coke, none of which have suffered any serious damage, although the head of the fleet was struck by several of the wrecks. The collecting boats, drift, &c., was turned off by the fleet and pursued its course almost direct to the head of Brunot's Island, here quite a number of boats, barges, tippies, landings, rafts, &c., are accumulated in huge eccentric confusion. Two steam coal barges are lying in the Ohio just opposite the mouth of Saw Mill run. Another sunken barge lies out opposite Sandy Point, while the rapids on the water all the way from the Run to Brunot's show the presence of sunken craft. If the water does not scatter and carry off the "snags" just placed in position, the Councils, Congress or some other body had better be making some preparations for a wholesale job of dredging.

THREE A. M. TO-DAY.

This hour developes nothing new at the river. The stream continues to rise slowly, but no further damage is anticipated.

THE CHINESE LABORERS.

The Beaver Falls Committee Wait on the Economy Society—What Transpired.

We have already reported the holding of a public meeting at Beaver Falls, the passage of resolutions condemning the employment of coolie laborers in the cutlery establishment at that place, and the appointment of a committee of conference with the Economy Society, at Economy, and lay the action of the meeting before them.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Bernard, Robert Duncan, J. C. McGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohrkaste, W. Harrison, Alex. Brown and Wm. Shipton, on yesterday accompanied by a delegation of over one hundred citizens, visited Economy, formulated their business to the committees and members of the Executive Committee of the Harmony Society. They were cordially welcomed by Jno. Lenz, one of the Trustees, and conducted to the Council room. Many of the gentlemen seam up and did excellent service by stopping the drift, which was coming down and steaming against the current, thus relieving the strain upon the bridge piers. A number also ran their coal aboard at one or other of the piers of the bridge as floating property would strike them and be dashed to atoms. By the aid of the steamers the fleet was kept out and then flash up from the stacks of the South Side mills, and thus faithfully saved a vast amount of coal to either boats or barges all stealing quietly on to destruction. Thousands upon thousands of bushels of black diamonds have been saved, the value of which will remain unknown until the flood has subsided and the many owners of property recovered their wonted peaceful and calm condition.

ON THE BRIDGES.

While there were crowds abroad at an early hour who refused to walk out upon the Monongahela bridge and take a look at the state of affairs, yet many who had old time faith in the structure did so; and if the immense furnace heated houses, and "drawing-room" carriages, people were to suffer more from this complaint than in the days of thoroughly-soaked boots, clothes wet to the skin, a cold bed, and a draughty room, in a place every time a door was opened, and post-coaches, of which the imperfectly-fastened windows let in the air exactly where it was not wanted, is exceedingly strange. If the number had been fifty and so on, the statistical results, instead of nearly that difference the other way, we should have said it was perfectly natural and easily accounted for. Men are out of doors more and fully three times as much as women, and in stormy weather at least ten times as much. That the sex which furnishes all the omnibus drivers, postmen, and with few exceptions, all other persons engaged in employments which compel them to be in the open air several hours a day, in every kind of weather, should be more subject than the other to a disorder, of which one of the distinguishing characteristics is generally considered to be its liability to be contracted from exposure to inclement weather, is a fact which is not without its useful lessons. It certainly does not speak very highly in favor of staying closely in doors as a means of avoiding disease.

Rheumatism was formerly looked upon as peculiarly a malady of persons advanced in life. Whatever may have been the case in former years, there is no question that it is now seldom now. The disease, in all its forms, attacks, in these days, not only old people, but persons in the middle age, young adults, women, and even little children. Its increase among children is such as to give reason for no slight alarm. It would be a most terrible thing if parents, in addition to other forms of suffering which they see their children endure, should frequently be obliged to witness the pain occasioned by this disease, especially in its severe and aggravated forms. We need not say anything to recommend the increasing prevalence of this malady to the earnest attention of medical men. It is a subject the importance of which is fully recognized by the profession, though unhappily, the efforts made to check the evil appear at present not to meet with at all an encouraging degree of success.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Proposed New City Charter.

It is Referred to a Committee.

No Action to be Taken by the Legislature Until Asked for by Councils.

Wilkinsburg Annexation Referred to Another Special Committee—Approval of an Act to Confirm Appropriation Ordinances—Unsuccessful Attempt to Postpone Action Under the Equalization Ordinance, etc., etc.

An adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Dr. Gross stated that the special order, according to adjournment, was the report of the committee on the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Mr. Pearson asked leave to present the proposed new charter for the city of Pittsburgh, consolidating Allegheny City, Sharpsburg, Elsmere, Millvale and contiguous territory, with a motion to refer the same to a committee of five from the Select and six from the Common Council, with power to confer with the Councils of the city of Allegheny.

There being no objection, the charter was submitted, and the motion adopted.

The following Committee was appointed: Select —Messrs. Pearson, Jones, Negley, Phillips and Riddell. Common Council concurred and appointed Messrs. Campbell, Fulton, Evan Jones, Duff, Hays, and John Moore.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, it was understood that the Legislature should not be asked to take any action on the charter until the Committee would report, and the charter be approved by Councils.

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

Mr. Littell then called up the special business—the report of the Committee on the Annexation of a portion of Wilkins township.

Mr. Chalmers called for the reading of the majority and minority reports, which were read by the clerk.

The ordinance for the admission of the proposed new territory was then called up.

Mr. Hunter stated that he had no knowledge of the ordinance ever having been before the Committee, and asked the chairman if it had been reported by the Committee.

Mr. Littell replied that the ordinance had been referred to the Committee, with all the papers in the case, and of course it had to be reported back to Councils.

Mr. Hunter said he knew nothing about the ordinance having been before the Committee.

Mr. Littell appealed to the City Clerk, Mr. Morrow, and the Clerk stated that the ordinance had been referred to the Committee, along with the other papers.

The ordinance was then read by the clerk.

Mr. Thompson then moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Riddell moved to postpone, for the reason that Councils could only legally act upon a petition signed by three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants. The Councils could pass an ordinance admitting the district. This has not been done. The remonstrance that the petition did not contain three-fifths and to ascertain this fact the committee had been appointed. After a full investigation and examination of parties, under oath, the majority found that the requirements of the law had been complied with, and so reported.

Mr. Shipton thought there was no necessity for such a committee.

The chair ruled Mr. Morrow's motion out or order.

Mr. Burgwin stated that the report of the majority was simply that of mentality, and nothing else; it was only by courtesy the minority was heard. He thought the question was not before the ordinance squarely and fairly if it was not in favor of passing it. If there was a majority in favor of the measure, it ought to be passed. If a majority was against it, then let the courts decide it, as they were the only competent tribunal to decide it. He was opposed to delays, or attempts to kill by postponing action. The law had been complied with, he believed, but examined the facts and reported. Now let Councils vote it down or pass it. If there were serious doubts, it might be cheap and easy for committee—a thing frequently done.

Mr. Littell then took the same view as Mr. Burgwin in favor of the passage of the ordinance. He was mortified at the position in which the committee had been placed, but declared that the data upon which their action was based could not be contradicted in the whole ground had been gone over, and that the report of the committee would stand the closest scrutiny. He advanced a number of reasons in favor of annexation, and strongly urged the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. McCandless stated that he would oppose the ordinance simply because of the doubts raised as to the legality of the petition.

Mr. Riddell then withdrew his motion to postpone, and Mr. Morrow moved the appointment of a special committee of five, to ascertain whether the petition had been signed by three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants.

The question was taken, by a division of the house, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 23 yeas to 21 nays.

The following named gentlemen were announced as the committee: Messrs. Morrow, Hunter and C. C. Rayburn. Common Council concurred and appointed Messrs. Perchment, Habauser, and Morgan.

The ordinance was then read in full.

Mr. Phillips, of the Finance Committee, presented the draft of an act entitled "an act confirming the appropriations made by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and ratifying the acts of the said Councils in relation thereto." After some discussion, the act was approved.

REPORT OF THE CITY CONTROLLER.

Mr. Shipton then presented the annual report of the City Controller, which was accepted and ordered to be printed in pamphlet.

Also, a communication from the Controller, setting forth that a policeman had been mulct in $25 for absence from duty for five days in June, and that the committee had ordered the same to be charged to the city. The Controller desired to know whether the city could legally make such deduction.

The matter was referred back to the Controller, with instructions not to pay the bill.

THE EQUALIZATION ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the ordinance for the equalization ordinance, and all duties pertaining to the officers elected thereunder, be and the same are hereby suspended until the further order of the City Councils.

Resolved, That a committee of five—three from the Common and two from the Select Councils—be appointed, who, in conjunction with the City Attorney, be and are hereby authorized to co-operate with the County Commissioners and County Controller, in requiring the assessors of the several districts of Allegheny county, at the proper time for the next assessment, to assess and value all taxable property and sources of revenue in said districts according with the law as made and provided.

After some debate, Mr. Chalmers moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. McCarthy raised the point that the operations of this ordinance could not be suspended by resolution.

The motion to lay on the table was carried by a vote of 33 yeas to 19 nays, after which Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum was present, Major Negley in the chair. A large amount of business was taken up and concurred in. The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of the debt, the entire amount, with the interest, was agreed to, and also that the streets and avenues or streets improved, in ten equal instalments. The assessments have already been paid, and while it is proper to pay this as a part of the liabilities of the city, it is not properly a debt of the corporation.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Councils on the prudence and